

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858.

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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

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NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE.

Received by the State, Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee, at Nashville.

By the Planters' Bank.

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**GOLD PRODUCTIONS FOR 1857.**—The production of gold in Australia for the past year is set down by the best English authorities at one hundred millions of dollars. The production in other countries is estimated as follows: California, sixty-five millions of dollars; Russia and Siberia, twenty millions of dollars; other parts of the world, fifteen millions of dollars. Total, one hundred millions of dollars.

We thus have two hundred millions as the gold crop of 1857, and the actual amount is likely to be rather more than the estimated aggregate. At this rate, two thousand millions of gold will be thrown into the monetary circulation of the world during the next ten years.

**RUMORS OF WAR.**—Some uneasiness is manifested by the British press at the announcement in the French papers that a Russian fleet of twenty-two vessels will appear in the English Channel in the course of the summer, and that this fleet is to put in to the French and friendly port of Brest to refit. A demonstration of this kind, coupled with the extraordinary activity at Cherbourg, is considered as rather suspicious.

**SINGULAR PROPHECY OF DEATH.**—Bernard Houseman, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, died on Sunday night. He was taken sick three weeks ago, and on the first day said, "In three weeks I shall die." His milkman was present, and told him he should not talk so. He asked the milkman what he would bet on it, and after some conversation it was agreed that if he died in three weeks the milkman was to supply the family a year for nothing, and if not, double price was to be paid for milk one year. This was done jestingly by the milkman. Mr. Houseman insisted daily that he would die just at the time mentioned, and prepared accordingly. His prophecy proved true.

**THE HEAT ABROAD.**—Letters from Europe and India speak of the remarkable heat of the season. The accounts from India reported that the intense heat of the country appears to have fatal effect upon the English troops. In the 35th regiment eighty-four deaths of apoplexy were announced. The London theatres have been deserted on account of the great heat, and several persons are reported to have died from the cause. The drought throughout France is excessive. The Seine is reported to be nearly as low as it was in 1719. In England the crops are reported to be very promising, except in districts where the drought has affected them. In Spain the harvest is very fine.

**REAL ESTATE IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Pennsylvania gives a doleful account of the decline in price of real estate in Philadelphia. Small stores and moderately large dwellings rent readily at fair prices, and the number of houses for sale and to rent is larger than it has been for twenty years. A large amount of property is in the hands of the Sheriff, which sells at ruinously low prices. Building associations have collapsed, and large quantities of land on the outskirts of the city, bought by speculators last year, have reverted to the original owners.

A few days ago a young lady of Philadelphia, "just seventeen years old," fell in with a lover who had promised more than he had performed, and treated his back to one of the most extensive cowhides that ever occurred in the Quaker City. When he got loose from the fair enchantress, it is said that he removed his mortal remains from her neighborhood with no little dispatch.

The French Government has appropriated a sum of 150,000, for the restoration of the church of St. Anne, at Jerusalem. This church was built during the Crusades, on the spot, it is claimed, where the Virgin Mary was born, and was used to the French Government in 1856. It is almost a ruin.

**CROPS IN TEXAS.**—The Austin State Gazette of the 17th ult., says: There is no doubt of our corn and cotton crops—first planting and second planting. We shall have the greatest abundance of corn, wheat and cotton. Our farmers are in excellent spirits. Debt and embarrassment no longer give them reason for fearing an increase of the slave. We are greatly favored. In no Southern State will there be so large a corn crop made as in Texas.

**MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.**—We learn from a reliable source that the damage done to this Road by the late flood will not exceed five hundred dollars. The work will progress vigorously, and in a few days the construction train will make regular daily trips over the finished portion of the road, now upwards of twenty-two miles.—Memphis Gazette.

**A PROMINENT CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.**—On Monday morning last, Hon. James H. Woodworth, of this city, and ex-member of Congress from this district, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Nathan Allen, for the crime of perjury. The charge was preferred by Sherman P. Tracy, former cashier of the "Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company," of Georgia.—Chicago Times, 28th ult.

**A DEFINITION IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.**—"Will you never learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?" The question was put to a husband who had been lucky enough to be tied to a political economist in petticoats. "Oh, yes, my dear, I think I begin to see it." "Indeed," responded the lady. "Yes," replied the husband. "For instance, my dear, I know your deep learning and all your virtues—that's your real value. But I know, also, that none of my married friends would swap wives with me—that's your exchangeable value!"

An ineffectual attempt had been made to route the Chinese near Canton. All of the English merchants had been compelled to seek safety on board of the War vessels of the allied forces.

## THE WAR ON DOUGLAS.

The President and his organ at Washington keep up the war on Douglas briskly. They are determined, says the Nashville Patriot, that he shall be crushed, if the exercise of what influence and power they possess, in alliance with the negro worshippers of Illinois, can compass that end of their revenge. But, what is the tendency of this state of things? Who is to be benefited by it? What effect will it have upon the interests of the South? How will it operate upon the grand quadrennial contest for the Presidency in 1860? The Washington correspondent of the Richmond South, in his letter of the 26th ult., gives us, without intending it, answers to these interrogatories. He says:

"The indications are multiplying that the voice of the Southern States will scarcely be heard in the next Presidential election. The fight for succession will be confined to the Northern ones. It will be single-handed—between the Anti-Lecomptonites and the Black Republicans. The former will probably be victorious, carrying a sufficient number of those States to secure a majority of the Electoral College. I think so from the manner in which Senator Douglas is looming up in Illinois. In 1860, the electoral vote will amount to 300. Of these the slaveholding States will be entitled to but 120—not one of which, by-the-by, I am willing to believe, will be bestowed on either Douglas or Seward, should they be the Northern candidates. One hundred and fifty-four votes will elect. Hence the Anti-Lecomptonites may lose 34 votes in the non-slaveholding States, and win with the remainder, without the aid of a Southern vote."

Thus you have the issue of 1860 distinctly before your eyes, as concerns the South and North. It will admit of no favorable interpretation for the former. It is but too apparent to my vision that we are to be overwhelmed by superior numbers. According, therefore, to this sham democratic authority, the war upon Douglas tends to give additional strength to anti-Lecomptonites and black republicans, by precipitating a contest for the Presidency between them, thus drowning the voice of the South, and injuring the interests of our section, by placing it in the power of Northern sectionalism to elect a President "without the aid of a Southern vote." Now, what excuse have the President and his organs for forcing such a state of things upon the country? What can be their object? A State Convention of the sham democracy of Ohio, which met at Columbus, on the 29th ult., adopted the following resolution:

"That we regard the Lecompton controversy, so-called at an end, as being a settled issue. Therefore, we refuse to recognize it as a test to be prescribed by either side of those who differed in opinion upon it, believing that all who hold the cardinal principles of the party and sustain its organization by voting the Democratic ticket as good enough Democrats for all purposes."

Why do not the President and the Union, his organ, conform to this policy of the democracy of Ohio, and let the "Little Giant" alone, if they are actuated by proper motives, and do not seek to bring about the sectional contest spoken of by the correspondent of the South? Are there to be several standards of sham democratic faith—one to keep together the sham democracy in majority in Ohio; another to disperse the sham democratic majority in Illinois, and give the State over to the negro-worshippers; and others, for Pennsylvania, Indiana, &c., &c.?

**NAPOLEON BREAKING DOWN.**—The cares and dangers of empire seem to be preying upon Napoleon, and in spite of an assumed feeling of security, his ticklish position wears upon the body and mind. As of old, "uncertainty rears the head that wears the crown." The Paris correspondent of the North American, in a recent letter, says:

"The Emperor has certainly 'aged' very rapidly and sensibly during the last four or five months. I had an opportunity of observing him very closely the other day, as he walked up and down the arm of the Minister of War, a much taller man than himself. Louis Napoleon looked like a little bent, almost hump-backed and decaying old man, more like 60 than 30 years of age. His step was slow and feeble, and without elasticity, and his whole frame seemed breaking down with the terrible weight and responsibility of despotic rule. To judge from recent acts his mind appears to be breaking down also; for certainly, by general consent, the whole course of his administration since the 16th of January, has been a mistake."

A certain dissatisfied wife says that her husband is such a blunderer, that he can't even try a new boot on without "putting his foot in it."

Governor McWille has issued his proclamation, summoning the Legislature of Mississippi to meet in extraordinary session on the first Monday of November next.

ONE BIRTH LEFT.—There are seven hundred and thirty in the Ohio State Prison and one hundred and ninety-nine convicts, leaving only one cell vacant.

A German was arrested in New York, on Saturday, while cooking a dog steak for dinner. He was indignant at the interference of the police. He claimed that he had a right to eat dog with none to molest or make him afraid. He was locked up to be fed on bread and water until the dog days are over.

The Southerner speaks of a man who recently died, leaving all his property to his sons if they should be Democrats. That old fellow evidently took a hint from the Greek philosopher who bequeathed a large fortune to his children if they should prove to be fools, for, said he, if they are wise men they will not need it.—Lou. Journal.

The United States authorities of Boston and New York have seized \$80,000 worth of Cuban sugars, which the owners attempted to pass the Custom-House under value.

## MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JIDDAH.

The cause of the cold-blooded massacre of the English and French consuls and their families at Jiddah on the evening of the 18th of June, by a mob of Mohammedan assassins, has not come to light. Many theories of the animating purposes of the murderers are suggested, but nothing definite is known. Nothing had occurred to show that the people of the place were animated by any extraordinary sentiment of hostility towards the Christian inhabitants. Her Majesty's steamer Cybele had been lying for about a week in the harbor of Jiddah, and the officers of the steamer had made excursions in the vicinity of the town, but never met with the slightest molestation or insult, and even on the very evening of the outbreak several had been walking about in the bazaars until nearly sunset, without the least apparent symptom of the approaching storm. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Alexandria, July 6th:

On the evening of the 18th ultimo, a few persons—Greek residents of the town of Jiddah—came swimming off to the British ship Cybele, and after the usual friendly greetings, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Every thing, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work was even then already commenced; but the assassin had taken his precaution to use cold steel alone. The English consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Pige, the acting consul, fell under the blows of a crowd of ruffians, who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found hacked to pieces. The mob appears next to have poured down upon the houses of the French consul, Mr. Evillard. Here, however, the governor of the town made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only eighty men, and, whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the consul or of his wife. Both were murdered, and the daughter, a young girl, was taken by the mob and carried off. The Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued, however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about six hundred men, who from the out-jutting balconies of the houses, or from the tops of the minarets, were fortunately armed, and upon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pur a volley of musketry into their assailants.

Early the following morning Capt. Bullin, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats, one of which he himself commanded, to the Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued, however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about six hundred men, who from the out-jutting balconies of the houses, or from the tops of the minarets, were fortunately armed, and upon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pur a volley of musketry into their assailants.

An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival of the Naamick Paucha, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about eight hundred Turkish troops. The crew of the steamer entreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 20,000; but the Governor repeated messengers beseeching Captain Bullin to desist from all interference, warning him that his own house was surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamoring for the surrender of the Christians, who they knew had obtained refuge in the house, and declaring that, were a single gun fired, they would be permitted to land, and not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own would be certainly be sacrificed. This officer can doubtless not have yielded without a struggle, and no other argument would probably have saved the city from its fate.

On the 20th Naamick Paucha arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Evillard and other rescued Europeans were transferred on board the Cybele. In spite of the opposition at first met by the British and French consuls, they were afterwards landed with the British and French forces, and escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the newly made grave, over which the funeral service was read, and the English and French flags were hoisted on the walls of the city. On the 24th the Cybele sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d, bringing home twenty-four refugees. The number murdered at Jiddah was twenty-one, and at the present moment not a Christian remains in the place.

Jiddah is a sea-port town of some prominence in Arabia, and lies on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, nearly opposite the city of Mecca, of which it is the port, some sixty or seventy miles distant. Jiddah is within the jurisdiction of the Pasha of Egypt, and has a considerable transit trade with the surrounding nations, and thousands of pilgrims arrive there annually on their way to the city of the Prophet. The place is cleaner and better built than most of the ports of Arabia, and has a population estimated at twenty thousand.

**UNANIMITY OF JURIES.**—The absurdity of requiring UNANIMOUS assent in rendering verdicts by Juries is exciting much attention in England. Practically we know that this matter is regulated by juries occasionally among themselves, despite the law, by requiring a concurrence by a two-thirds vote, or in some such proportion. A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following comment on this subject:

The law which, in England and Ireland, requires the unanimity of juries, is at length becoming the subject of forcible comment from the judicial bench. In a case tried the other day in the Court of Exchequer eleven of the jury were agreed, and the parties in the cause objecting to take the vote of the majority, the Court could not accept it. The Lord Chief Baron took the opportunity of stating that he thought it must be lamented, considering how often persons must disagree, that unanimity was required. Considering the increased intelligence of the day, it did seem extraordinary that a single gentleman must be kept together till they all agreed, though they were sworn to give their verdict according to their conscience. It was much to be regretted that their verdicts were not governed by a majority—not a small majority, for that would not do, but eleven to one, ten to two or nine to three. In reference to the case before him, the old practice of looking up juries all night—or, in other words, of torturing them into a unanimity which their consciences could not sanction—had very properly fallen into disuse; and, as there was no prospect of their agreeing after four hours' deliberation, he would discharge them.

When flowers are full of Heaven-descended dew, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting prouder as they get full.

A mania of suicide prevails among the Asiatics on the island of Cuba. Almost every paper contains accounts of suicides of Cossacs by hanging, poisoning, drowning, &c.

## YOUNG MEN.

Our young men are a painful study. As they lounge about the street with bold, leering faces, poisoning the air with oaths, or whirling madly along behind lashed horses, or loom up dimly among the smoking haunts of folly, sin and shame, it is sickening to think that with them rests the future of this country, and in them lies its hope. It is no wonder that the hearts of fathers and mothers and sisters are filled with dread and grief. No wonder that the perpetual and earnest advice to the young man is to go into "ladies' society." The advice is good. There is positive safety for him in the society of a modest, kind, kindly and sensible girl. There is comparative safety for him in the company of a vain, giggling, trifling girl. The most empty headed and empty hearted of coquettes is a more harmless companion for him than a cursing, upping fellow who thinks all manner of silliness and sin and will travel fast, although hell yawns at the end of the road. Yes, your young man's salvation is the sweet smile and voice, the beautiful graces and accomplishments of some fair creature, attractive alike in mind and body.

But your young man dare not go and see a young woman he fancies, and make a friend and companion of her. Will not all the Mrs. Grundies think and say that it means something, and immediately and vigorously set to work to whisper their suspicions loud enough to the world—including the respective families of the young persons—to hear them! Is not your young man a flirt, a desperate fellow in whom there is danger, if he is known to go to see a half a dozen girls at the same time? Has not this propriety which pervades our fine modern life something to do with the terrible outlaws and viciousness of the young men? Has not rigid, ghastly etiquette driven them from the prior to the run shop and worse? In the days when some of us were boys and girls, it was not a proof that two young people were engaged to be married that they were often together, happy in the interchange of interest and sympathy and all kindly feeling. And somehow there were better boys then than now. And better girls too, for that matter.

**ANOTHER CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**—The French physicians are at present interested in a new treatment for consumption, introduced by Dr. J. F. Churchill, an American physician in Paris. Dr. Churchill's theory of consumption is, that it is owing to an undue waste or an insufficient supply of phosphorus in the system.

To supply this want he administers the hyphosphates of lime and soda, in doses of from five to twenty grains daily in a small quantity of sweetened water. In a paper by him before the Academy of Medicine at Paris he gave an account of forty-one cases treated in this way with success. He insists that the cure of consumption in the second and third stages (at a period consequently when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained in all cases by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. He also says that these substances have not only curative effect, but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus act as a preservative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small pox.

**THE USURY LAWS.**—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, in a recent and well digested article upon the financial affairs of the United States, after stating two remedies which have been proposed to prevent the banks from overtrading—obliging them to keep on hand a certain portion of their obligations in specie, or forbidding the payment of interest to country banks of deposit—goes on to remark:

"We suggest a remedy which, to our mind, is better than either. Repeal the usury laws and allow free trade in money. Disguise it as we may, the present banking system is sustained because it is a safe, ingenious method of investing money at something above the ordinary rates of legal interest, and it is straining at high dividends that these money lenders run into the practice of which the public complain. Here allow the private capitalist to loan his money directly and honorably at eight, nine, or ten per cent. per annum, or else restrict the bank dividends to legal interest, and forbid any accumulation of surplus profits. This will cut the knot of difficulty at once, and there need be no mystery about the effect in either case."

**A JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.**—Abraham L. Beaman, of Mill Bend, in this county, has the appointment of Commissioner to run, mark, and fix the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee. Col. David W. Baller, of Athens, is the other Commissioner appointed for Tennessee, by Gov. Harris. Leonidas Baugh and Gen. Black, of Abingdon, are the Commissioners on the part of Virginia.—Rogersville Independent.

**THE TELEGRAPH VESSELS.**—We learn from private letters written by individuals on board the Telegraph fleet, that the strain upon both the Niagara and Agamemnon was so great that it is doubtful whether they will ever again be put in good condition. The leaking in the Niagara was so rapid, that the rooms on the orlop deck were flooded. The same letters state that, invariably, the strain straightened out the outer twist about the cable, leaving the central copper wire to bear the whole.—Pa. Enq.

A Western editor having published a long leader on "Hogs," a rival paper in the same locality, upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

"Boy, what is your father doing to-day?" "Well I 'spose he's falling. I heard him tell mother, yesterday, to go round to the shops and get trussed all she could—and to do it right off, too—for he'd got everything ready to fall 'cep't that."

The Paris Monitor announces that photographic experiments were made in France during the eclipse of the sun on the 15th ultimo, and established the fact that the moon has an atmosphere of twenty-five miles in height.

## A WEARY LIFE IT IS TO HAVE NO WORK TO DO.

Hol ye who at the anvil toil,  
And strike the sounding blow,  
Where from the burning iron's breast,  
The sparks fly to and fro,  
While answering to the hammer's ring,  
And fire's intense glow—  
Oh, while we feel 'tis hard to toil  
And sweat the long day through,  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do!

Hol ye who till the stubborn soil,  
Whose hard hands guide the plow,  
Who bend beneath the summer sun,  
With burning cheeks and brow—  
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth  
From olden times till now—  
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And labor all day through,  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do!

Hol ye who plow the sea's blue fields—  
Who ride the restless wave,  
Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel  
There lies a yawning grave,  
Around whose bark the wintry winds  
Like fiends of fury rave—  
Oh, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And labor long hours through,  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do!